THE NEW OPERA IN PARIS.

An Interesting History of the Opera in France.

A PALACE OF PLEASURE.

Eight Thousand Four Hundred Jets of Gas.

Prodigality of Ornamentation-Sculpture and Painting.

PARIS, Dec. 23, 1874. The new opera house in Paris is probably the ndsomest building in the world of its kind, and It occupies the finest site in a city which is preeminently the capital of Continental Europe, the home of taste and the home of pleasure. There are few sights upon earth more picturesque and spiendid than the first view of this magnificent temple of music. A traveller who would see it to the best advantage should walk up the Rue de la Paix on a spring evening, and look at the last avre held aloft on the summit of the roof by Apollo, while angels spread their radiant wings and seem to sing aloud to heaven upon every side. The gorgeous scene will burst upon him all at once, as he turns the corner opposite the Rue du 4 Septembre, and certainly it has no equal in

This noble structure is the twelfth theatre occuied by the Italian opera in Paris since 1671, the date of its foundation. Cardinal Mazarin was the dist person who introduced this species of amusement into France, and he caused several Court, without scenic decorations. Perrin then took up the subject, under the patronage of, or possibly in partnership with, a nobleman, who bore a samewhat singular name for a musician. He was called

MARQUIS DE SOURDEAC,

and he had a great love for the mechanical arts. The operas therefore produced at his Castle of Neubourg and at his town house in the Rue Garancière were set off by scenery and mechanical appliances of his own invention. Cardinal Mazarin took a lively interest in the enterprise, but his death, which happened soon afterward, prevented Italian opera from being performed in public for come years, and it was only on the 28th of June, 1669, that Perrin succeeded in obtaining letters patent, which authorized him "To have reprented and sung in public operas, or representasions in music and in French verse."

There were at that time but three theatres in Paris, and the Italian singers were obliged to make arrangements sometimes with one and netimes with another of them, playing now at the Palais Royal, which was in possession of Monère's company, and now at the Hotel de Bourgogne, occupied by the King's actors. Perrin and urdéac were soon joined in their speculation by

LAURENT DE BERSAC, SIEUR DE CHAMPERON, a rich man, who lent them \$500, a large sum in lose days, and with this money they leased a tennis court in the Rue des Fossés de Nesie, now Rue Mazarin, where the first opera house was erected. Its architect was Guichard. It was completed in the short space of five months, and pened on the 19th of March, 1671. It seems to have been made of nothing but lath and plaster, a few beams to prevent it tumbiing down, and the spectators in the pit, which now includes the stalls, were obliged to stand up.

THE FIRST OPERA PERFORMED IN PARIS was called "Pomone," and had a run of one huned nights, which lasted during eight months, performances only taking place three times a week. pliances which must have seemed marvellous 200 years ago. Bottles flew about as though moved invisible power, angels and spirits descended mpon clouds and eighteen persons were taken up anto the air by machinery. The success of this new entertainment was immense, and the managers made so much money that, of course, they egan to quarrel about their shares of it. Meantime Lully, who had been composing music for the ballets danced at Court, had watched the rise of the new opera with feelings of envy, and he immediately profited by the squabble among its directors to make a private bargain with Perrin. An order was then obtained from the King annul-Arst opera in Paris was closed after little more than one year's performances.

A new privilege was now granted to Lully, but Bourdéac and Champeron still held possession of their lease, and would not give it up. Lully therefore rented another tennis court, in the Rue de Vangirard, near the Luxembourg, and the architect Vigarani built a new opera house there fer him and Perrin. This theatre was opened on the 15th November, 1672, by a piece entitled

PESTES DE L'AMOUR ET DE BACCHUS. The music was taken by Lully from that which had already been played before the Court and en-tirely composed by himself. The words sung to it

MOLIERE, DE QUINAULT ET DE BENSERADE, This opera nouse, however, having been outit as hastily as its predecessor, gave such unmistakable signs of being about to tumble down that Luily, no was a mvorite at Court, obtained a grant of the saloon at the Palais Royal from the King a ter she death of Mottere. That saloon had been constructed in 1657 by Lemercier on the right wing of the palace, which faces the Rue St. Honord. I originally intended for a ball room, and the mere transport of the beams which upheld it cost \$1,600. Lully had it fitted up with two tiers of boxes and a gallery; the spaces between served as s promenade and were not provided with seats. stage and were let at the highest price. It seems so have been so badly lighted that it was neceseary to provide the prompter with a small tallow candle, without which he could not see. The stage was very narrow and there was no space beneath

In the early days of the Regency, therefore, arose a question as to the building of an opera-house worthy of the name, but money was not plentiful and the scheme came to nothing. The Royal Academy of Music was thus obliged to remain at the Palais Royal for ninety years, when, on the 19th April, 1763, it met with what appears to be the inevitable fare of theatres, and the prompter with his tallow candle were burnt out.

During the minority of Louis XIV. Levau, the

architect who was intrusted with the building of the Tuileries, erected a vast theatre attached to the Pavillon Marsan. It was inaugurated by the

REPRESENTATION OF "PSYCHE" IN 1671, and several ballets were performed there during the childhood of Louis XV. In 1738 Servandony was permitted to produce his grand spectacular pantomimes there, and the place acquired the name of the Salle des Machines. After the burning of the opera it was used provisionally as a refuge for the company watch had been driven from the Palais Royal, and a series of concerts were given there till it was opened as an opera on the 24th of January, 1764. It was an immense building, which had cost \$80,000 in construction. and both singers and spectators were quite lost in it. It continued to be used as an opera house till 1770. Twenty-two years later the sittings of the national conventions were held there.

Meantime a second opera house, built by Moreau at a cost of \$470,000, had been erected at the Palais Royal. Here were represented

THE OPERAS OF GLUCK, PICCINI AND SACCHINE. It was opened on the 20th of January, 1770, and burned down in the usual manner on the 8th of June, 1781; fourteen persons perished in the flames. The opera company, again expelled from the Palais Royal, found retuge in the Rue Bergere, where the concerts of the Conservatoire are now held: but they were cruelly inconvenienced for

space. They were obliged, therefore, to give operas without choruses or scenic decorations. "LE DEVIN DU VILLAGE," BY JEAN JACQUES ROUS-SEAU,-

and two operas of Glick were given under these circumstances; and then on the 27th October, 1781, a theatre on the Boulevard St. Martin, constructed by Lenoir in eighty-six days, was ready to receive them, workmen having been employed day and night upon it till finished. It cost \$250,000 and contained 2,300 spectators. It was subse-quently enlarged, and the opera remained theretill 1794. Lenoir had only guaranteed its solidity for thirty years, but it lasted for ninety years, till it was burned down in the last days of the Commune. In 1793

CITIZEN BRUNET-MONTENBIER, A LADY. built a National Theatre in the Rue de la Loi, now called Rue Richelleu. It was considered the finest then existing in Paris, and the opera took possession of it. Here, for the first time at any French opera house, the spectators in the pit were provided with means of sitting down, and those snug httle boxes for two people, where one can see without being seen, were first introduced to the Parisians, among whom they soon became an inthat the Duc de Berry was assassinated by Louvel. The last sacrament was administered to this Prince by the Archbishop of Paris, on express condition that the building should be pulled down, and that the site of it should never again be appropriated to theatrical purposes.

AN EXPLATORY MONUMENT. even, was commented on the spot; but a new re volution prevented its completion. The fountain which now stands in the midst of the square Lou-

vois alone marks the scene of this momentous episode in French history. The opera company performed subsequently till the 11th of May, 1821, at the Salle Pavart, which was vacant at the time of the Duke's murger, and then removed to the Saile Louvois till a new bulla-

SITE OF THE HOTEL CHOISEUL RUE LEPELETIES. which had formerly been occupied by the Ministry of War. It cost about \$500,000 and was opened on the 16th of August, 1821. It was here that gas was first used in a French opera house, and the place was of course burnt down in que time. AN IMPERIAL DECREE OF NAPOLEON III.

ing was erected for them on the

dated the 29th of September, 1860, declared the building of a new opera house to be a work of pub-lic utility, and after innumerable competitive examinations M. Charles Garnier was finally selected as the architect intrusted with what was CONDITIONS IMPOSED ON THE ARCHITECT.

It was required that the new opera house should be of easy access, with an entry where 300 carriages could set down their occupants under cover from the cold within a quarter of an hour; that covered galleries should be provided also for pedestrians, and the distribution of places; a guardroom for twenty-five infantry men and an other, with stables, for ten cavairy soldiers; quarters for policemen, guardians of the peace; three principal staircases and a sufficient number of back stairs to facilitate ingress and egress; waiting rooms, properly heated; a large saloon, a place for the flower girl and for the bookstalls attached to the theatre; dressing rooms, convenience for medical attendants in case of accident, and water closets at every stage; place for the uphoisterer of the theatre; space for 2,000 spectators. These were the primary conditions; the grave questions of heating and lighting were reserved. The requirements for the Emperor and his suite

were also the subject of specific stipulations. A box was demanded for his Majesty on the side scene at the left of the house, and it was ordered that the staircase leading to it should be easy of ascent and have but few steps. There was to be an antechamber for the imperial guard, a saloon for the aides-de-camp, a grand saloon for the Em peror; a boudoir for the Empress, with dressing rooms and water closets. The imperial box an apartments were to be entirely separated from the rest of the theatre. The vestibule preceding the imperial staircase was to be large, of easy ac cess, and opening on a porch large enough to admit the imperial carriage, with two carriages of the Emperor's suite and His Majesty's escort. In immediate proximity to this porch was to be a coach house large enough to sold three carriages, with the horses harnessed to them, and stabling for the horses of the grooms; sufficient conver ience and stabling for twenty cavalry soldiers and the officer of the imperial escort; a guardroom for a picket of infantry, composed of thirty men and an officer; a guardroom for ten horsemen of the Cent-Gardes and stabling for their horses; a servants' hall for twenty lackeys. In short, the imperial party required accommodation for about one hundred persons, fifty horses and several carriages. The pavilion, which is entered by the Rue Scribe, is the result of this necessity, and is said to have done something to spoil the harmony of

Very little latitude indeed was left to M. Garnier ment of the Second Empire that every part of the interior decoration of the building should present an appearance of extraordinary luxury and rich ness of ornamentation. Sculpture, painting, marble and bronze were to appear all over it, and there was such a prodigality of decoration in-sisted on that the space of the stage was restricted to leave room for it, because the decora-tors were unable to find works of art sufficient for a larger one. It may be said, therefore, that M. Garnier has done well under the restrictions imposed upon him, but that he might have done better if left alone. Those restrictions were minute and vexations that he was required to leave a sufficient height for the drop scene to be raised in one piece, without folding, in the same manner as the theatre at Dresden; and the consequence is that the stage, seen from the upper boxes presents

THE APPEARANCE OF A YORKSHIRE PIE. and is, on the whole, "squatty." Moreover, the accommodations supposed to be necessary for the service of the theatre have an exorbitant quantity of room. There is not only an apartment for the uphoisterer, but also one for the water man and his hydraulic apparatus: a depot for the gas machinery, another for the gas man's materials, and a laboratory for him; a laboratory for the phy sician in charge of the electric light; an apart. ment for the chief mechanic and his subordinates; another for the chief lighter man, and a common room for sixty-three scene shifters, with another room for the lamplighters.

The department of the stage-manager is provided with an anteroom for the call boys, a reception room for the stage manager, an office for the director of singing, an office for the master of the ballet and a common room for the superintendents

The private boxes of the artists are each pro vided with a private entry, separating it from the common corridor, and have wardrobes attached to them. They are each furnished with a glass, enabling the artists to see themselves from top to toe, and the boxes of the singers are heated with es pecial care in such manner that they can enjoy dry or moist heat at pleasure. There are twenty-four boxes for men singers and twenty-four for ladies. Attached to them are wardrobes for costumes and chambers for men and women dressers and hair. dressers. Boxes are also provided for one hungred

thorus singers.

The arrangements for the dancers are on a simi. ar scale. The private boxes of each of the leading dancers are large enough to allow them to practise their steps, and it has been necessary to provide accommodation for about one hundred and eighty dancers, comprising men, women and children. The apartments of the director of the ballet and the director of music are placed as near them as possible.

There are apartments adjoining the stage, where the actors and actresses can overhear what passes there and make nasty changes of costumes, without going to their dressing rooms.

LE FOYER DE LA DANSE

is open to a certain portion of the public, such as foreign sovereigns, strangers of distinction, am-bassadors and to principal subscribers.

There is a dancing school and a room for studies in dancing. The floors of these apartments are made in precisely the same manner as the flooring of the stage, in order that the dancers may get

The costume department comprises workrooms

and a showroom, apartments for the chief dressmakers and designers, with accommtailors and forty dressmakers. Clothes. arms, wigs, drnaments, leathers, everything wanted for theatrical purposes, has its appointed place; so that every one among several hundred persons can immediately find what belongs to him

Pinally, the director, the secretary general, the cashier, the comptroller, the keeper of the archives, the copyists of music, have each and all their apartments and their pieces in the gigantic and complicated machinery of this paiace of

The department of the orchestra is composed of common room for ninety musicians, with a depot for their instruments and their music, as well as two private rooms, one for the leader of the band and one for his first fiddle.

Accommodation is likewise provided for the

CAVALRY OF THE STAGE. Horses which appear on the theatre have been enabled to make. their entry by a gentle descent. There is a stable for fliteen of them, lodging for fiteen grooms and stable boys, with saddle and

Extraordinary precautions have been taken to insure the success of rehearsals. Three large rooms have been allotted to singing lessons and repetitions; another still larger room for general

BUILDING OF THE OPERA. The first difficulty which presented itself in the construction of this edifice was the unusual depth required for its foundations. It was needful to provide space under ground for the immense cavern destined for the machinery and decorations of the theatre. A depth of nearly twenty yards was wanted for this purpose beneath the stage; and, in order to avoid raising it too high, it was ecessary to sink the foundations far below the water line in this part of Paris. The water, therefore, had not only to be exhausted in the imme diate vicinity of the foundations, but a space sumcient had to be drained to prevent all possibility of it. It took more than a year to lay the foundations, and eight pumes, worked by eight engines of forty-eight horse-power, were employed to pump out the water, acting day and night, without interruption, for seven months and eleven days. An unexpected result followed these proceedings, for all the wells in the neighborhood were dried up for nearly half a mile around, and

A WILD SHRIEKING OF LANDLORDS AND LODGERS. The water, however, came back at last into their

wells, and their minds were gradually calmed. On the 21st of July, 1862, the first visible stone of the new opera house was laid, and by the close of that year the foundations of it were finished. They represented the labor of 165,000 days' work of a strong man, and there were twelve years' labor yet to come before the building was completed. It progressed so satisfactorily, however, that it could be used as a fireproof magazine during the siege of Paris, and many valuable paintings, with other works of art, were deposited there. It is, probably, now one of the most solid structures in

It will be lighted by RIGHT THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED JETS OF GAS and heated by thirteen calorifères. Its size is nearly three times greater than that of the grand theatres at St. Petersburg, Munich, Turin and Berlin. It is nine times larger than the Berlin

Within is an astonishing prodigatity of ornamentation and gilding. The rarest marbles and the most beautiful bronze have been freely used, and the first artists in France have been employed on its decoration. It is beautiful from the mosaic of the floors to the paintings of the roof. The most sensational of the groups of art which adorn it is

"LA DANSE" OF M. CARPEAUX. It has been so enthusiastically praised and so fiercely condemned that the admirers and de-tractors of the lamous sculptor have more than once come to blows on the subject, and there have been duels without end about it. In the latter days of the Empire it was surrounded by moos of hooting and applauding spectators, and one night the principal figure was wantonly stained by a quantity of black fluid known to Parisian com-

THE INE OF LITTLE VIRTUE. M. Carpeaux's party photographed the group in this state and tried to rouse general indignation, but when it was found that the stain could be effaced the riot around it gradually subsided, though not till a ministerial decree, issued in 1869. ordered the finest piece of sculpture in France to be withdrawn from the public gaze and removed to the interior of the building. The order, however, was not executed; for M. Gumery, who was employed to carve another group to replace it, died before his work was finished.

The grand staircase has also been much talked about; but an American gentleman, who visited the opera with me yesterday, observed that it is

and, indeed, though it is broad and stately, it did not strike me as remarkable. Its steps are of the white marble of Seravezza, bordered by a balustrade of onyx and banisters of red antique marthe whole effect is somewhat wanting in artistic excellence. The system of secondary staircases nas been carefully planned. They are supported by thirty columns, made by turns of red granite. ored granite of the Vosges, of the red granite of the Jura and the jasper of Mont Blanc.

LE GRAND FOYER
literally blazes with gilding, and is perhaps the inest room in the world. It is fitted up with brilliant uphoistery, specially made for it at the looms of Lyons, and lit by twelve chandeliers. Around it are twenty columns, surmounted by allegorical statues of the different virtues and qualities necessary for an artist-1, Imagination; 2, Hope; 3, Tradition; 4, Fancy; 5, Passion; 6, Strength; 7, Thought; 8, Prudence; 9, Moderation; 10, Elegance; 11, Will; 12, Grace; 13, Science; 14, Faith; 15. Dignity; 16. Beauty; 17. Wisdom; 18. Philosophy; 19, Independence; 20, Modesty. Each of these statues is executed by some French sculp-

tor known to fame.

LE FOYER DE DA DANSE
is even more beautiful, and it is adorned by some exquisite paintings of the queens of the ballet. Here are portraits, life size, of Miles, de La Pontaine, the first lady who ever danced at the opera; Taglioui, Eissier, Vestris, Montessu, Dovernay, Carlotta Grisi, Cerito and others, with allegorical pictures by Bonianger, Saint-Leon. Carder and Mariller. It is a pity to be obliged to add that they will be invisible to the audience, and that militons of francs, more or less, must have been thrown away upon them. Indeed, there is no end to the waste of decoration; for even the mouths of the heating pipes, placed mostly out of sight, are designed by celebrated artists, and the bill for useless gilding must have been something enormous.

in spite of all the care and money that have been spent upon them, leave much to be desired. The boxes, especially those at the sides of the house, are narrow and uncomfortable, and, though the fore part of them is covered with silk and velvet, there is a common red paper behind of which the color comes off and which will indelibly stain any lady's dress which touches it. The stalls are narrow and old fashioned. The house is illy ventiaiready fithy beyond description. It must be added that the general effect of the uniform red linings of the house is dark and sombre, the space between the tiers of boxes is too low and the heat of the low corridors in summer will be almost stifling. The house looks small when seen from the stage, and the stage looks mean when seen from house. Upon the whole, perhaps, it may be said that rather too many fortunes have been nade out of it, and that human genius, and at its best, can never quite attain perfection.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

At twenty minutes to six o'clock last evening, as an old woman named Ann McCormack, residing at No. bo? West Thirtieth street, was crossing Tenth avenue at Thirtieth street, she was knocked down by a locomotive of the Hudson River Rail-road and instantly killed. Her body was taken to her ate residence, and a Caranar notified to hold

THE BALL SEASON.

The Charity Balls at the Academy of Music.

FANCY DRESS AND MASK BALLS.

There are bright prospects during the next six or seven weeks for the votaries of Terpsichore, as the appouncements already made denote a brilliant ball season. Dancing is an amusement much in vogue in all circles of New York society and patronized by all grades and classes, according to the manner in which they are accustomed to live. They all enjoy it, and the queenly belle, gliding in the stately waltz over the polished oak of a Fifth avenue mansion, has no more pleasurable emotions than those experienced by the factory girl hopping through a lively polka in a Bowery dance hall.

This evening the ball season will be fairly inaugurated with the ball of the Twenty-second regiment in the Academy of Music. It has been a happy chance that gave the Twenty-second the privilege of ushering in the terpsichorean festivities of the year. Their balls have for years past been the brightest and gayest of the season and renowned for the youth and beauty of the lacies that have graced them. The secret of the great success of the

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT balls has been the invitation system which has filled their baliroom with dancing young ladies. The old dowagers in velvets, laces and ostrich plumes give way to bright youth in tarletan, trimmings and natural flowers, and instead of walls lined with ivy, the leaves yellow with age, a garden is presented, bright with fresh roses, carnations and the stately lily of the valley.

The music to-morrow will of course be furnished

by Gilmore and the band of the regiment.

THE INFANT ASYLUM ball takes place this week, on the evening of Thursday, January 14, and will be the first of a series of charitable receptions of a similar nature On this occasion the fashionable element will crowd the Academy, in order to assist by their money and their presence one of the most popula as well as the most useful of our city charities.

The Infant Asjum Ball will be given under the auspices of the following managers:—Mrs. C. K. Garrison, Mrs. General W. S. Hancock, Mrs. Yanaga del Valle, Mrs. Richard Schell, Mrs. D. A. Hawkins, Mrs. William Bilden, Mrs. General Gordon Granger, Mrs. D. F. Biodgett, Mrs. Thomas P. Eloringe, Mrs. W. B. Dinamore, Jr.; Mrs. John H. Walton, Mrs. John Bloodgood, Mrs. William R. Garrison, Mrs. James Barrow, Mrs. C. Lyman Collins, Mrs. James M. Motley, Mrs. Henri Brene, Mrs. William Post, Jr.; Mrs. Henry A. Smythe, Mrs. C. B. Huckley, Mrs. A. E. Darling, Mrs. Charles W. Durant, Mrs. Ames Van Wurt, Mrs. J. Neison Tappan, Mrs. B. H. Van Auken, Mrs. J. Neison Tappan, Mrs. B. H. Van Auken, Mrs. J. Neison Tappan, Mrs. B. H. Van Auken, Mrs. J. Mrs. Dr. Marion Simms, Mrs. Laura Curtis Bullard, Mrs. John Gakley, Mrs. Laura Curtis Bullard, Mrs. James Adams, Mrs. Lesser Wallack, Mrs. Bainbridge S. Clark, Mrs. Charles Wall, Mrs. A. T. Stewart, Mrs. W. L. Strong, Mrs. Feter Moller, Jr., Mrs. Theodore Moss, Mrs. J. S. Sturdevant, Mrs. Eugene Sonelifelin, Mrs. James W. Quintard, Mrs. Eugene N. Robinson, Mrs. Harvey Durand, Mrs. Eugene N. Robinson, Mrs. Harvey Durand, Mrs. Eugene N. Robinson, Mrs. Harvey Durand, Mrs. Henry Steers, Mrs. J. Judson Hoagland, Miss Margaretta Jones, Miss Kate Field, Miss Hannah Lawrence, Miss Martins J. Hall, General U. S. Grant, Covernor S. J. Tilden, General John A. Dix, General Gordon Granger, General John A. Foster, Hon. Augustus Schell, Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, Hon. George C. Burrett, Henry A. Smythe, Elliott C. Cowdin, John K. Hackett, Messrs. Wilson G. Hunt, George W. Scott, Charles H. Hatch, Henry Clews, Loring Andrews, John Hoey, Richard Schell, Augustus L. Brown, Walden T. Scrymser, Theodore Moss, Dorman B. Eaton, A. T. Stewart, John Pyne, B. F. Beekman, E. A. Smith, George W. Webeer, Charles Wall, A. B. Stockwell, H. C. Fahnestock, A. Wright Sandon, John Bioodgood, L. E. Chittenden, James M. Motley, Charles F. Fouring, James W. Quintard, F. S. Sturdevant, W. K. Vanderbilt, W. L. Strong, W. A. The Infant Assium Ball will be given under the uspices of the following managers:-Mrs. C. K. Garrison, Mrs. General W. S. Hancock,

Allo, Mr. J. L. Ricker, Mr. J. H. Watson, Mr. C. B.
WOOd, Mrs. A. L. Brown, Mrs. J. S. Case, Mr. H. W.
Wood, Mrs. A. L. Brown, Mrs. J. S. Case, Mr. H. W.
Pock, Mr. Daslei Watts, Mr. W. H. Oscanyan, Mr. A. H. Baldwin, Ars. Van Vechten Trotter, Mrs. G.
R. Ward, Mr. H. J. Fisher, Mr. George Kellogg, Mr. R. Butler, Mr. V. Smith, Mr. Edward
Elsworth, Mr. C. L. Collins, Mr. W. Kemp, Mrs.
C. K. Garrison, Mr. F. H. Tows, Mrs. A. T. Stewart, Mr. E. V. Robinson, Mr. H. Steers, Mrs. Curtis, Mr. A. Odio, Mr. O. W. Josslyn, Mr. A. T. D.
Tappan, Mr. H. B. Graus, Mr. S. C. Hutenings, Mr.
George Kent, Mr. H. R. Haisey, Mr. H. B. Daring,
Mr. H. W. Williams, Mr. Steeman Clark, Mr. L. M.
Batles and Yoll wing in the Succeeding week, as
ine Academy of Music has been secured on the
evenings of fuseday, the 19th, and Thursday, the
21st, by the votaries of fun and frohe, These two
balls will present a dazzling scene of gapety, rivaling in magnificence and eccentricity of costume
the immous carnival balls at Rome and the bal
d'apera at Paris. On the evening of Tuesday,
the 19th, the Academy has been secured for the
which is given directly under the Sauprices of the
Année Obéra Bouffe froupe, Geoffroi Opéra Bouffe
Troupe and the Soldene Opéra Bouffe Troupe. The
management intend to present some novel and
arrangements are in process the complex of the secure
the leadership of Glimore, will furnish the dance
and promenade music, and the supper, wines, &c.,
wil does supplied from the cussiane and cellar of bolmonico. The sale of tickets and boxes has commenced at the principal ticket offices in the dance
and promenade music, and the supper, wines, &c.,
wil does supplied from the cussiane and cellar of bolmonico. The sale of tickets and boxes has commenced at the principal ticket offices.
The ball committee are making extensive preparations for the reception of King Kalakaus, who,
through his chamberian, mas accepted their invicated in the large proseculatal band and centthe dark process and town will appear in a dance e

Stevens, Mrs. W. P. Talboys, Mrs. R. H. L. Townsend, Mrs. Montaigne Ward, Mrs. Mary C. Whitney, Mrs. Samuel Wetmore, Mrs. G. Cabot Ward, Mrs. Charles Wadsworth, Mrs. Yznaga gel Valle, General Hancock, Admiral Rowan, General Chester A. Arthur. General Ruius Tagailo, Messrs. August Belmont, Waidemar Bodisco, William Cutting, Henry Clews, J. H. Choate, H. B. Crosby, J. G. Coster, Le Grand B. Cannon, Suydam Grant, Parke Godwin, J. B. Grosvenor, Wilson G. Hunt, John K. Hackett, George G. Haven, S. S. Howiand, C. H. Jacqueiin, H. G. Johnson, D. Kingsland, Murray Livingston, Woodbury Langdon, Louis Lorillard, Theodore Moss, Pierre Marie, Cruger Oskiey, Edwin Post, Whitney Phonias, Louis Ponvest, R. B. Roosevelt, T. Scott Stewart, Richard Scheil, Dr. Marion Sims, Wright Saniord, Henry A. Smythe, Winthrop Thorn, T. Van Kensselaer, W. Venderbitt, Jr.: W. H. Wickham, Louis Wright, John Wuippie, Buchannam Winthrop and others. nan Winthrop and others.

The Charity is always a success, as it requires no advertising to sell fuer tickets or boxes, it being considered a favor to get the entrée on that even-

ing.
The Liederkranz Bail, the great German festival, will also take place in February, and, although no definite programme has yet been announced, there are rumors of preparations being made on a very extensive scale.

The eighteenth annual bail of the New York Cal-

edonian Club will take place on Friday evening January 15, at Irving Hail, and the sons of Sevi land propose "sporting the kitt" and having

January 15, at Irving Hall, and the sons of Septaland propose "sporting the kilt" and having a good time.

A Lady Washington Reception, in aid of the building fund of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild, will occupy the Academy of Music on the evening of the 22d of February. The Edward J. Shahdley Association have arranged to cance at Irving Hall on Monday evening, January 18, and on that occasion the politicians will muster in force. A pleasant reuninon of the Hoboxen Turtle Club will take place at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms on the evening of Thursday, January 14.

The third annual ball of the Clan-na-Gael comes off this evening at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms on the evening of Thursday, January 14.

The third annual ball of the Clan-na-Gael comes off this evening at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, and there are numerous other dancing entertainments that will afford plenty of amusement to the dancing community during the months of January and February.

A charity ball in aid of the Northeastern Homeopathic Dispensary will be given at the Lexington Avenue Opera House on Tuesday evening, January 19. The admission for a lady and a gentleman is put at \$5. No more worthy charity than the Homocopathic Dispensary could readily be found. A large amount of good is done by it among the poor, and it is to be hoped the results of the ball will be satisfactory. Boxes at the opera house may be had of Mr. George Hoffman, the President, or Dr. Seeger.

THE COURTS.

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT. RAID ON A GAMBLING HOUSE.

Before Judge Murray. On Saturday night last Francis Dougherty, of No. 119 North Fourth street, Williamsburg, went into a gambling saloon at No. 612 Grand street, and in a lew minutes lost the sum of \$21. Mr. Dougherty felt so much chagrined at his loss that he went to Police Headquarters to make a comhe went to Police Headquarters to make a compiaint against the house. Detective Woolsey was accordingly sent to the Thirteenth precinct by inspector Speight, with instructions to make a raid on the premises in Grand street and arrest all lound engaged in gambling therein. With ten men from the Thirteenth precinct Detective Woolsey proceeded about ten o'clock at night to the place and arrested eleven persons who were discovered sitting around the green table, with lyory checks in their hands. They were all arraigned before Jauge Murray yesterday morning. Robert Williams, the dealer, was held in \$1.000 ball to answer and the rest were fined \$6 each. Ball was promptly furnished for Williams, who magnanimously paid all the fines for the others.

DISHONEST SERVANT. Elizabeth Gech has been employed as a servant by Mr. Philip Martin, of No. 758 Eighth avenue, for a short time past. On Saturday last Elizabeth asked permission to go out to deposit some money in the bank. The permission was given, but Mr. Martin suddenly remembered that he had left \$60 in the pocket of his pantaloons, which were hangin the pocket of his partations, which were hanging in an adjoining room. On examination he
found that the money had disappeared. He at
once called on Officer Wood, of the Seventeenth
precinct, who followed Elizabeth to the Germania
Savings Bank. In Fourth avenue, where he arrested her while depositing \$55 to her own account. The money was identified by Mr. Martin
as his property, and Justice Murray yesterday held
Elizabeth to answer at General Sessions.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPERME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Donohue.—Nos. 9, 15, 48, 49, 59, 72, 83, 106, 113, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 132, 137, 140, 141, 143, 145, 146, 147, 151, 156, 157, 162, 166, 167, 172, 179, 163, 186, 189, 190, 191, 103, 185, 186, 189, 200, 201.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judges Davis, Brady and Daniels—Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 17, 44, 119, 124, 128, 134, 135, 130, 137, 138, 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 15, 18, 19, 27, 42, 54, 57, 69, 31, 32, 111, 112, 140.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Demurrers—Nos. 9, 15, 16. Issues of Law and Fact—Nos. 7, 9, 29, 44, 51, 53, 62, 65, 68, 72, 78, 11, 88, 92, 161, 6, 21, 25, 96, 97, 98, 100, 102, 103, 105.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUT—Part 1.—Adjourned for the term. Part 2—Held by Judge Van Vorst.—New Nos. 1024, 702, 956½, 471, 1018, 984, 154, 998, 574, 588, 442, 462, 1068, 624, 246, 338, 744, 158, 1062, 348.

Part 3—Held by Judge Lawrence—Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos.785, 1068, 1519, 1596, 1473, 1474, 2137, 2139, 2141, 1123½, 1889, 855, 307, 1855, 179, 1061, 442, 645, 837, 820, 1065, 835, 1003, 1715, 1835.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judge Freedman, Curtis and Speir,—Nos. 39, 42 COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

1896, 1473, 1474, 2137, 2139, 2141, 1132;6, 1889, 853, 907, 1855, 79, 1001, 442, 645, 837, 829, 1066, 835, 1003, 1715, 1325.

SUPERHOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judges Freedman, Curtis and Speir.—Nos. 39, 42, 16, 32, 33, 26, 43.

SUPERHOR COUPT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Adjourned until February, on account of the assignment of Judge Van Vorst to the Supreme Court. Part 2—Held by Judge Sedgwick—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 1162, 814, 840, 758, 172, 972, 798, 822, 642;6, 502, 842, 846, 848, 850, 852.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judges Daly, Robinson and Larremore.—Nos. 9, 10, 25, 273, 28, 28d, 31, 136, 141, 128, 90, 139, 168.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Loew—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Case on, No. 1265. Part 2—Adjourned until the first Monday in February.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge McAdam—Court opens at ten A. M.—Nos. 124, 10, 963, 964, 1099, 1124, 2047, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1223, 1274, 1225, 1227, 1290. Part 2—Held by Judge McAdam—Court opens at ten A. M.—Nos. 902, 889, 861, 748, 2317, 1981, 2099, 2225, 2231, 1943, 1206, 1207, 1210, 1211, 1153. Part 3—Held by Judge Gross—Court opens at ten A. M.—Nos. 902, 889, 861, 748, 2317, 1981, 2099, 2225, 2231, 1943, 1206, 1207, 1245, 503, 2064, 2242, 1354, 1199, 2193, 2194, 2447, 2448, 2423, 829.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—The People vs. Sarah E. Meyer, Keeping disorderly house; Same vs. William Nolan, carrying concealed weapons.

COURT OF OFER AND TERMINER.—The People vs. George W. Murray, homicide.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE SEVENTH REG-

The handsome testimonial from the famous Fifth Maryland regiment, of Baltimore, to the Seventh regiment of New York is now on exhibition at Timny's. It is a large silver vase, or beaker, with a handle on one side and lip on the other side, the latter terminating in a dragon's head and wisgs, while the handle is surmounted by an eagle with half-spread wings. The bowl itself is shell-shaped, thirty-five inches in circumference and six inches deep. From the top of the eagle to the base is eighteen inches, and from the tip of the dragon's jaws to the handle eighteen inches. The bowl rests on a richly chased stem, inserted in a highly wrought pedestal, all of solid allver, resting on a polished black marble base. The workmanship is superb and the design exquisite. On one side of the bowl is the inscription, "seventh regiment National Guard, State of New York, from the Pitch regiment infantry, Maryland oxat of the seventh regiment of the Maryland oxat of curtesies and hospitalities received July 29, 1874." On the opposite side of the viase, hammered in reliet, is a beautiful design of the Maryland coat of arms, with the motto, "Crescite et multiplicamini," and the New York coat of arms, with the motto "Excelsior." Between the two escutcheons, in large raised German text letters, is the word "To," the design being to signify the tribute of Maryland to New York.

At the last meeting of the Board of Officers of the Seventh regiment the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the elegant testimonial received from the Fitth regiment of the Maryland National Guard is gratefully appreciated by the objects and members of its a memento of the visit of that familiary organization to this city in July last, and of the military organization to this city in July last, and of the military organization to this city in July last, and of the military organization to this city in July last, and of the military organization to this city in July last, and of the military organization to this city in July last, and of the military organization to this city in July last, and of the military organization to the city in July last, and of the military organization to this city in July last, and of the military organization to the city in July last, and of the properties of the system inserted in a highly wrought pedestal, all of soild

SUICIDE FROM AN ATLANTIC STEAMER.

[From the Manchester Advertiser, Dec. 24.] The White Star steamer Oceanic, which left New York on the 12th inst., arrived at Queenstown on Tuesday morning, 22d inst. The day after the steamer sailed a German gentleman, who had been a cabin passenger, suddenly jumped over-board in midday. The steamer was quickly stopped and the engines reversed, and a boat was lowered. The gentleman remained some time on the surface, but sank before the boat reached him. No reason can be given for the act except the statement that he had failed in business.

several politicians from the interior returned to the field of battle, and to-morrow will bring back the full New York delegation and all the mem-bers. Then the seething furnace of political strife will blaze with renewed force, and the final movements of the Senatorial cooks exclusively occupy the watchful brains of our hard-worked statesmen.

THE CANDIDATES Up to the present time only two real, living candidates have put in an appearance for the place of United States Senstor-Francis Kernan, of Utica, and Henry C. Murphy, of Kings. Their qualifications, public history and record are familiar. The man to wnom all fingers pointed as the most eligible after the result of last November's election— Horatio Seymour—is understood to be absolutely

out of the race.
Other candidates spoken of are Amasa J. Parker, General Elijah Ward and ex-Governor John T. Hoffman. The latter gentleman, it is now stated. never dreamt of such a candidature and does not desire the place. General Ward will not press his claims unless Messrs. Kernan and Murphy are out of the field. This state of affairs narrows down the fight, then, to the latter two gentlemen. I have investigated in Albany, as clearly as circumstances and time would permit, the relative posifriends, and below give both sides of the controversy from each particular standpoint.

JUDGE CHURCH AND HIS FRIENDS. The Church party are becoming more and more satisfied that the action of Tammany Hail with reference to the Senator was inspired by Mr. John Kelly in the interest of Mr. Tilden for the Presi-Keily in the interest of Mr. Tilden for the Presidency. The inevitable result of this would naturally oe, they assert, the placing of the great government patronage in the bands of Mr. Keily, it is claimed that Mr. Kernan, by his apparently frank manner, has endeavored to indicate to the Church interest that he is to be no man's man. Then comes argument to upset this apparent position. He is Mr. Keily's candidate and Governor Tilden's preierence. Mr. Church and his friends are shrewd and sharp-sighted. They say we have found the particular secret of this peculiar contest. The axiom comes in aere most fitting.

NO MAN CAN SERVE TWO MASTERS.

Judge Church is reported to nave suddenly awakened, and now appreciates that Kernan cannot be for Tilden and Church both. With Kernan more friendly, as he must be, to Tilden than to Church, with Tammany fiall and John Keily behind him, then comes the question—where is the distinguished Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals to make a sure and sale political landing? The answer of some of his supporters here seems to be that Sanford E. Church will remain where he has been for some time in a political sense—in the cellar.

Taking this view of the fight it is a very pretty

to be that Sanford E. Church will remain where he has been for some time in a political sense—in the cellar.

THE GENERAL OUTLOOK.

Taking this view of the fight it is a very pretty quarrel as it stands. One of the shrewdest of our state politicians, who has been for years in the timexest of political wrangies, had a long conversation with me to-day. I have embodied his opinions of the canvass in as concise and striking a manner as possible. They are as follows:—Governor into in the timexest of political wrangies, had a long conversation for his iriend Kernan, and with his reported capture of De Wolf, of Oswego, thinks his plans impregnable. Somebody must move. It does not look as if Mr. John Kelly or Governor Tilden meant to do so. Judge Church, not unitse Governor Seymour in that respect, has coquetted soveral times with his friends in the State, and now is his last opportunity to exercise some decision of character. That he has it no one seems to doubt. That neither seymour, Tilden nor Kernan can be used to aid him in his ideas for the future should be plather to him than to any one else. Public sentiment to-day in New York State is friendly to

JUGGE CHURCH'S ASPIRATIONS,

whatever they may be. If he allows his opportunity to drift from him to the hands of his opponents, the lault must be with him and the friends, committed to Kernan, see the handwriting on the wall and wonder why the people of the State of New York decline at present to commit themselves to the candidate of Taummany Hall for United States Senator.

Sanford E. Church's friends fear the inevitable result of Francis Kernan's success as plainly indicating the absolute political destruction of the hopes of their famed leader.

POLITICAL SIGNIPICANCE OF SPEAKER M'GUIRE'S DEPARTURE.

Some of the country members remain over here during the recess. They are briminu of wise sayings, dire prognostications and peculiar philosophies. Their version of Speaker McGuire was framine estruction of them, after all their boasted independence of Tammary Hall. S

to find that the New York visit meant destruction to them, after all their boasted independence of Tammary Hall. Some might stand weil with that institution and thus save themselves from an ignominious political sight, but they are lew and lar between. A country member remarked to me to-day that Speaker McGuire was kacwn to nave narrated the lact of his going to New York to consuit with Mr. John Kelly relative to the committees. "Why," said this gentleman, "It is unparalleled in the history of the Legislatures that a newly dected Speaker should so far derogate from the dignity of official position as to departite on the dignity of official position as to depart from his heasquarters at the beck and summons of any organized body in the State. There are many members who remained over for economical reasons who feel very anxious with reference to this unusual procedure on the part of the Speaket."

Thus the gossipers and speculators prophesy, advance and retreat, thrust and parry. My own opinion of Speaker McGuire remains unattered. I believe him to be a thoroughly honest, conscientious and intelligent gentleman, who will make the very best selections in filling the various committees, irrespective of Mr. John Kelly, Tammany Hall, the Canal Ring, the Caurch party or any other interest at work here.

Mr. Kernan's canvast.

As to the actual working and lobbying necessary in a spirited campaign at immediate headquarters, there is no organization or bedy of men at present here laboring in the interest of Mr. Kernan. The Kings county men have cast their banner saucily to the breeze, and the very first night of their artival commenced operations in earnest. Their suit of rooms is the most elegant in the Delayan. The pop of champagne corks and odor of "regulars" indicate the locality of a sprine of political assignment, the country mind is easily belogged with the smoke of good cigars. Champagne and brilliant conversationalists are not the worts. The companions in the word. Mr. Kernan's Iriends nere have not yet develope

REV. DR. M'GLYNN'S LECTURE.

The Rev. Dr. McGlynn, pastor of St. Stephen's church, lectured last evening at the ball of Father Mathew Society (Parent), No. 214 Bowery. The Mathew Society (Parent), No. 214 Bowery. The hall was filled beyond standing room and the audience was enthusiastic. The subject of the lecture was "Czesar or Christ?" In a most interesting review the lecturer stated briefly the history of the times in which Christ lived, his life among the Jews and the mission He performed. As to Czesrism, Dr. McGlynn traced the idea down from the persecutions of the Saviour's time to the present, always showing that the Gailleean fisherman's throne was still as pure and as holy in all its bearings as it was when the first fisherman, even in despite of the then mighty Czesar, occupied it. The lecturer delivered some very bitter blows against the present Italian régime and spoke almost in a flial way in regard to the reigning Pontifi.

THE PIANO MAKERS' STRIKE.

A number of the employes of the piano manufactory of Dicalman & Funk, of Tenth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Tairty-sixth streets, held a meeting yesterday morning in the Teutonia Assembly Rooms. From the statements of the members present it appeared the employers attempted to enforce a reduction of twenty per cent, or about \$8 per week, which reduction was resisted by the men, and they were compelied to proceed on strike. Stirring addresses were delivered by a few of those at the meeting, and it was resolved to call a mass meeting of the plano trade for the purpose of obtaining sympathy and support for those men who are un strike.